NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Sterestyp ing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway, Sear Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

GERNAN OPERA, Olympic Theatre, Broadway.-Thi DODWORTH'S HALL, 85 Broadway. PROFESSOR HARTS WILL PERFORM HIS WIRACLW-THE HEAD IN THE AIR-THE INTERPRETARE TRUCK-PROTECT

PRANCISOO MINSTRELS 585 Browless, otropolitan Hotel-In their Ethiopian Bullangung, Otropolitan Dangung and Bullangung, Ot

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nov. 2 and 4 Westwanty fourth street.—Griffin & Christy's Minsteries.—Ermorias Minsteries, Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—Nato

KRLLY & LEON'S MINSTREE, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Tols - Is raken South Danger Ecor-thories, Burlesquia, &c. - Odds and Ends - Chinake Leon-Madagacar Baller Troupe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWEY. OCT VOCALES - NEGEO MINSTREAM. BALLET DIVERTISERS: Ac. THE FEMALE BRIGARD CHIEF. Mathree at 256 o'clio

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, ccharles' Hall, 472 Broadway, -in A VARDITY OF LIGHT LAUGH MEET ENTERTAINMENTA, CORFS DE BALLEY, S'EOGLOSS' FROLIG. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. The Bosh of AMERS—THE OCEAN YACHT RACE—Good to

HOOLEY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN-STREESY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES. - A HURBAR TRIP ADOUND THE WORLD.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Fighth street.-Dr. Hambard's

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 613 Broadway.
BEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBET—THE WASHINGTO
TWISS-WONDERS IN NAVURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND AR
LECTURES DAILY, Open from 8 A, M, till 10 P, M.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Breadway.-GRAM.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, February 7, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated a London on the 5th instant, we have a description of the scene which was presented in the House of Lords on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by Quee nanner in which the royal correge was received by the people on its route from and return to Buckinghan Palace. There was not a cheer given for the Queen of Prince of Wales, but loud ones for reform. The militar and police were chaffed and bantered by a crowd "ripe for mischief," and it was said that on the 11th inst the Reformers would show the Queen a process "worth seeing." Great preparations were being n

The affairs of the East are said to be more complication ed, particularly in Servia, Constantinople and Egypt. Consols were at 90 11-16 in London on the 5th inst. she evening, which is the latest date reported by the cabl the Newfoundland telegraph lines were "not working" yesterday. United States five-twenties were at 72.7-16 in London. The Liverpool cotton market closed irregular and inactive. Breadstuffs were downward. Pro-

By mail we have very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 23d of January. The compilation showing forth the comments of the leading journals of France and England on Napoleon's reform measure, contains matter of much importance.

COMGRESS.

In de Squate yesterday the Military Committee re norted Mr. Wilson's bill for the temporary increase the pay of army officers. Bills were introduced amend-ing the act granting lands to the State of Kansas, fixing the maintees of the Judges of the Supreme Courts in the ferritories, and uxing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice President. Mr. Dixon, of Connecteds, offered a bill which he intended as an amendment ngulate the tenure of office was then called up, and, the consumerate the same of those who cannot be re-theing Cabinet officers among those who cannot be re-moved without the advice and consent of the Senate was disagreed to. The Senate soon after adjourned.

in the House the bill amendatory of the acts respecting copyrights was passed. The Indian Appropriation the came up as unfinished business, and, after some sis custion, was recommitted, with instructions to exclud all appropriations not necessary to carry out treats stiputations, or maintain Indians now in the custody of resouted. A large number of bills, reported from the semmittee on Military Affairs, were disposed of, being mostly of a private or personal character. The bill to regulate the civil service of the United States was then taken under consideration, and, after speeches on the amport from Messrs. Hubbard, Woodbridge, Jenekes and 56 cays. Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Committee on Re-construction, reported the bill to provide for the more erects each State into a military district, to be commanded by a brigadier general. A synopsis of the bill he would probably demand a vote on it to-day, and the House soon after adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the senate, yesterday, a bill for a railroad Christopher and other streets was reported. Numerous bills of a private or local character were introduced, and the oill amending the law relative to savings banks was passed. The bill raising the salaries of the Tax Commers was ordered to a third reading, and the bill realing the commission on piers and wharves in New York was referred back to a special committee. The

Sousie then adjourned.

In the Assembly a bill was reported to supply Brook. lyp with water. Bills were introduced to regulate th storage of petroloum; to suppress obscene literature and to prevent obstructions in the streets. The resolutions appointing a committee to investigate the management of the canals were adopted. The bill for the batter protection of female employes in New York was passed. The Assembly soon after adjourned.

THE CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education has evening, the Finance Committee reported that the appropriations for school purposes for the current year, according to their estimate, will be \$2,216,000. The re-

The communication of the Police Commissioners, it reply to interrogatories of the Legislature regarding the most effective manner of preventing free in this city, especially those of an incendiary origin, is published in our columns this morning. The main suggestion is for a change in the present mode of appointing a fire

Edward R. Anthony has resigned his position as Vice President of the Sun Insurance Company. The scrip-holders contend that the company should go into immediate liquidation.

Work was commenced on the Broadway acris) bridge

ompleted in about four weeks.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher last evening delivered an interesting feeture at the Detch Reformed churco, Twenty-sixth street, on "Two Thousand Miles Up the Amason." There was a large and appreciative audience

The Legislative committee charged with investigating the ferry system held their first meeting at the Br lyn City Hali yesterday, when several prominent citizens nade known their complaints against the ferry com-

Record or shops and and one care of

Temperance Society was held last evening in Plymouth hurch, Brooklyn. Meses George Hall, Lansing Tayior, and others addressed the meeting.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Ann McGlennon. a white woman whose nose was bitten off by a negro and who died under the influence of chloroform white a new nose was being fitted to her face, at Bellevue Hospital, on Tuesday, has resulted in a verdict in ac cordance with the above facts, no blame being attached to the hospital surgeons.

The evidence for the prosecution and the defence has

losed in the case of Brown, Stoele and Mills, who hav been charged before Commissioner Osborn with forging certain papers relating to the pension of Mrs. Bridget McArdle. The summing up of the testimony by counsel

on both sides will take place on Saturday next.

William Brown was charged before Commissi stamps to the amount of \$100. The evidence ago the defendant was that of a detective to whom

former disposed of the forged money. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 14th instant. Yesterday Commissioner Cohorn discharged John Barrett, of Fulton street, who had been accused of retaining and opening a letter addressed to John F. Barrett, of 20 Bookman street, and left at the former address through the negligence of the letter address. the negligence of the letter carrier in the absence of the endant. The Commissioner said be had no juried

Judge legranam sat for a short time yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Several prisoners were ar-aigned for different offences. The Court will six to-day or the trial of criminal cases.

A motion was made yesterday in the Court of Con mon Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Daly, for a new tria in the case of David M. Freeman vs. Zadok Street, which ided adversely to the plaintiff at the last tria term of this court. The readers of the MERALD will reco lect that this suit was brought to recover the sum \$10,000 from the defendant for the alleged enticemen of plaintiff's wife from his care and protection.

The stock market was heavy yesterday morning, bu afterwards became firm. Gold was excited, and close on the street at five P. M. at 1383/4 bid.

The lower price of gold yesterday as compared with the day before rather disturbed the views of some of the selders of merchandise, and the markets were not a firm as a general thing. The fact that we are to have good stiff Tariff will enables holders of imported merchan lise to obtain full prices, however, and most of the business was at about the same prices that were paid on Tuesday. Breadstuffs were quiet and heavy. Corn was firmer. Oroceries were moderately active and firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have advices from Jamaica, dated at Kingston of the 18th of January. The Kingston Glean r, of the 17th altimo, says:-We have been informed that several of the crew of the United States steamer of war Gettysburg now coaling at Port Royal, have deserted their ship an that they have stolen a large quantity of money from the vessel. The police are using every exertion ssist in capturing them. The military court martial was adjourned until Saturday, the 19th o January, in consequence of of the prisoner, Staff Assistant Surgeon Morris The Protestant congregation worshipping under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, rector of Por Royal, have determined upon proving themselves equa to the crisis which threatens the Episcopal churches o the island, and made arrangements for maintaining the church by voluntary contributions. The Governor has appointed Major General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C. B. ident of the Privy Council of Jamaica.

We have fles from Antigua, West Indies, to the 29th of December, but the news items of the papers are guite

weather continued boisterous all the last week up to Sunday morning, when we had copious showers of rain. Since then it has been moderate. The list of value having sought these islands within the past seven day ever before gave for the same period of time. weather to the north and west of us has been of longe entinged severity this winter than it has been for

We have files from Turks Island dated on the 19th of anuary. The Royal Standard of that day reports:—The reather continues fine; the salt ponds are improving Some twenty or twenty-five cargoes of about ten thou sand bushels, yet remain on hand; but as more than tw the probability is that a greater portion of this que

will have been shipped. Price twelve cents.

Our Belize, Honduras, advices are to the 19th of January. The Indians were still committing depredation with impunity, although there were three or four hun-dred British troops in the barracks. Sir Peter Grant had arrived with reinforcements, and had consulted with the Legislative Assembly on the state of affairs.

An article on the Eastern question in our columns the morning goes to the bottom of the causes for the Greta evolt and maintains that the fear of destroying the balance of power entertained by the Christian natious o Kurope has prevented the release of the Greek Christians from the tyranny of the Mussulman.

the total debt to be \$2,585,773.589, and the amount of cash in the Treasury to be \$142.423,791.

General Grant's reception in Washington last evening also gave a reception which was very brilliant. Suspension Bridge on Tuesday night, and not permitted to cross to the American side, because it was behind

lime, the customs officer stating that he had instructed not to peas any which were not on time. It is stated by the government authorities at Montrea that England has not demanded the rendition of Lami rande, the forger, but only an explanation from France

which was promptly given.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Hartford yesterday and put in nomination James R. English for Governor and E. P. Hyde for Lieutenant Governor and candidates for the other State offices. A platfort was also adopted embracing a series of resolutions nouncing the present attitude of Congress towards the Southern States and endorsing the President in his

The lower house of the Maine Legislature has refuse to amend the laws so as to permit white persons to inter marry with negroes, mulattoes or Indians. The Sen had previously agreed to the amendment.

In the Kaneus Legislature yesterday the amendme disfranchising disloyalists and swindlers of the government was adopted by the House. The Senate amende the State suffrage bill by striking out the word " male. The Nevada Legislature has under consideration joint memorial asking that the jurisdiction of the State e extended over the Territory of Utah.

The lower House of the Louisiana Legislature unanim ously rejected the constitutional amendment yesterday and passed a bill calling a state Constitutional Conven

The Negro Suffrage bill was advanced to a third read ing in the lower House of the Tennesses Legislature yesterday, and will probably be passed at an early day as well as the Loyal Militia bill. The returned rebels of the State are greatly exasperated, and it is surmised that bloodsned will follow the first assembling of the

The Pennsylvania Legislature has ratified the contutional amendment.

Charles V. Culver, Congressman from Pennsylvania and James S. Austin, cashier of the Venango (Pa.) No

tional Bank, were acquitted in the Court of Quarter Se clous, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, yesterday, of con-

The Bribery bill was passed over the Governor's vete in the New Jersoy Legislature yesterday. Bumphrey Marshall, Magruder, Dake and half a doz ther ex-rebel generals are in secret convention at Louis

Vigilance Committees in the interior counties of Kan tucky are said to be making short work of horse thieve and bad characters generally. A desperado was hung by

a mob at Danville on Tuesday.

Joseph Raddopp was executed at Norristown, Pr vesterday for the murder of Julius Worhele, in ember, 1865. He declared his innocence to the last. The United States war steamers Gettysburg and La January, The Gettysburg landed Vice Admiral Porter, U.S. N., and Mr. F. W. Seward and wife, the object of their visu remaining a subject of antious canvass to the

A negro man has been arrested in Auburn, Me., for the murder of two old women there some time ago. He conferred the deed and implicated a white man as an

A hurricane visited Pine Bluffs, Ark., and that vicin on Friday, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The people had to take refuge in the epen

The High Court of Impeachment Under the Constitution.

"But for all that," said Galileo, "the world does move;" and this is the key note, the great idea upon which this journal was founded and the secret of its success. When, looking carefully at the drift of events, the pressure of public opinion and the ne cessities of the age, we first boldly struck out for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery the proposition was pooh-poohed in some quarters, denounced in others as involving an overthrow of the constitution, and was generally classed with "the Pope's buil against the comet." But public opinion was brought to bear by the discussion of that 'amendment until it was same way the doubts, the incredulity and apprehensions which prevailed when we first broached the saving alternative of Andrew Johnson's impeachment are rapidly disappear-ing. Journals of all parties and all sections are joining in the discussion. The great body of the people, in having their attention drawn to the constitution, the precedents established and the teachings of history, are already dissbused of the fallacy that there is something of that divinity about our President which "hedges in a king," and they realize the fact that under the powers of the two houses of Congress his impeachment and displacement are as plain a case as the removal of a village postmaster.

It is a necessity in a constitutional govern ment that in some department the ultimate sovereignty over all the others shall exist. Experience in England established this authority in the Parliament over the King, after meny bloody conflicts, from 1625 to 1688, when, under the Prince of Orange, the subordination of the King, through his Cabinet, to the Commons, was established. Thus even the great and powerful Dule of Wellington, as Prime Minister, in coming into conflict with the Commons on the Reform bill of his day, found himself as powerless as the weakest of his predecessors. His resignation involved the submission of the King to the Commons, the law making representatives of the people. Our constitution, framed upon the English model, embraces the English system in the matter of impeachments; but ours is more direct and explicit in subordinating the President bimself to the will of the two houses. An adverse vote of the Commons displaces the English Minis try, and the King or Queen appoints a new set of ministers, in accordance with the vote, and this ends the conflict. With us the Cabinet is not disturbed by an adverse mojority in the Commons or House of Representatives; but the President and Cabinet, in pushing their hostility to a usurpation of the exclusive powers of Congress, may be impenched by the House and removed on conviction by the Sen ate. The security of the constitution against Congress is in the people and in their election every two years of a new House of Represent-atives, with one-third of the Senate, by the State

Legislatures. Hence the safety of the sovereign power of the government in Congress. Nor does this sovereign power over the President depend upon his conviction by the Senate. An opinion of Madison is quoted by a copperhead contemporary to prove that Mr. Johnson cannot be uspended; but we think it proves, if anything, that be can be. We have had, however, enough of the constitutional opinions of both Madison and Jefferson in their State rights heresies and their disastrous consequences, as developed in the State rights of sovereignty, secession and rebeltion. A terrible war has washed out all those old heresies in the blood of half a million of men. We live in a new age, too, of commo schools, common sense, railroads, steamships and telegraphs. We have safely passed the first and severest ordeal of a great political revolution. Certain great issues have been and these issues must now be established in the government, or the party charged with this responsibility must go to pieces. Andrew nson blocks the way. He must be removed or Congress, in the surrender of its rightful authority, will fall into disgrace, and the Executive, as he per reach till the people can reach him, may be President or King, as prophesied

by Mr. Seward. When brought before the Senate for trial Mr. Johnson, as the prisoner at the bar before that high court, may be suspended or be permitted nominally to hold his office, as on his parole of honor. He will probably be allowed his parole, in view of a short trial and speedy conviction. His case need not occupy more than ten or fifteen days. The broad charge of asurpation and the specifications in reference to his assumptions of the law making power over the rebel States will be smple enough for all purposes. There will be no necessity to lengthen the case by lugging in his famous off-band inaugural address in the Senate, or the stump speeches of his Chicago pilgrimage, or his excuses for the New Orleans massacre, or his appointment of rebels and copperheads to office, or his revocation of certain orders of General Sickles, thereby reviving the negro whipping post and cat-o'-nine-tails of the old North Carolina slave code. On the broad issue of executive usurpation he may be impeached tried, convicted and removed within the limit of ten days. Nor will his removal stir up another civil war or set the Potomac on fire. He will go off as quietly as John Tyler went off from the White House, only to find at the dock that

even the steemboat had left him. Our belligerent copperhead organs, there fore, may stop their senseless clamor; the Man hattan Club may suspend their boxing up of rifles and baskets of champagne and crackers and cheese for a military trip to Washington; the Hon. James Brooks may hang up his Chinese war gong; the Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. Mr. Raymond, poor, quibbling, timid, trembling political leaders on great occasions, may feel easy; the Millerites may get on their white cotton robes for the day of judgment; but the Angel Gabriel will not for some time yet wake up old Oliver Cromwell. With Andrew Johnson's removal a substitute will be provided; for there are perhaps twenty-five, yea, fifty thousand men in the United States ready, if called upon, and competent to take his place. Take off the official mantle of Lincoln, and the people see that it is only "Andy Johnson."

The Recent Southern Panacea for Sale Cheap A great fuss is being made over the pre tended premature disclosure of the recent splendid Southern panacea, which was intended to be kept a profound secret until the time

properties might be made known to an astonished world. Dr. Andrew John those able consulting physicians, Sharkey, Orr and Parsons, having met and duly considered the case of the patient and agreed upon their course of treatment, were auxious that it should be submitted to some "prominent Southern gentlemen" for their consideration before being publicly advertised. This is the statement of the proprieters of the wonderful nos-trum. The fact is that their great Southern panacea was for sale, cheap, some time before it was published. We were offered the "original" for one hundred dollars, but, not being disposed to invest in quack medicines, refuse to become a purchaser. It went begging at that price and was eventually sold, probably at a heavy discount from the original figure. As many cents would have been more than its intrinsic value.

A Grand Spectacle Premised-The Lates

Spring is coming, the morning of the year when we sit among the renewing flowers and speculate on what the long eventful day may bring us. Everything starts afresh. The opera season prepares its reopening, theatre man-agers cast about for novelties, tailors and milliners rack their brains and new fashions come in, young ladies fresh from school and new to society "come out," new Congressmen make their first speeches, crowds rush to new spectacles, and poets, in concert with the songs of birds and newly flowing rivers, make new verses about the newness of everything.

But the spring of 1867 is descined to be particularly memorable. Heretofore a new opera or a new star, imported at vast expense, was an event which stirred society and roused that male love of display and excitement which has ever been characteristic of human nature. The period known as the ides of March-a time full of significance and fatal portent once-is to present a spectacle such as this country has never witnessed. Neither the winds nor storms of rain or snow shall be able to hinder the gathering of the audience. From the north, south, east and west people will pour into the strange theatre where Law has her temple and her throne and where Justice sits bandaged beside her altar. A man who for two years has borne aloft the ægis of this great republic is there to be piaced on triat. We have had great trials, but none like this A Vice President of the United States has been arraigned. Before the ordinary tribunals of the country men of learning and social position have stood as criminals. The records of some States contain the names of men who were professors of universities, eminent in science, doctors of medicine and of divinity, tried for crimes the most foul and abominable. In clerical scandal Boston and Chicago are alread of the world. The attempts made by other cities to compete with them in-this species of reputation have falled. We have every where exciting divorce cases, daring bur glaries, swindling and robberies by the hand comest, most polished and most unblushing men; murders of isscinating interest and liebolical cruelty, such as make up the Sunday reading of a large portion of our population while crowds flock to the court room during the trial, happy if they can catch the faintes glimpse of the criminal. The simple fact is that any kind of speciacle "draws," and in this respect our nature is incorrigible. For this reason, then, the extraordinary speciacle in preparation at Washington will attract an immense crowd and hold the entire outside

world breathless and spellbound. The accused is no ordinary man. He is the Executive of the will of over thirty millions of free people. Whether, if he should appear before the court which will summon him, he shall bend the knee in acknowledgment of a greater earthly power than his own-us did upon a like memorable occasion in the old Hall of Westmingtor the famous Warren Hastines how he shall look and bear himself, how he will be dressed and what words may fall from him, shall all be matters for the historian. Ther the court, at once judge and accuser, resembling so nearly the French Convention, with its Girondists and Jacobins, its fierce Dancons, its pitiless Marats, its Mirabeaus and Barrières, its Isabeaus and Anacharsis Clootzs-those types which have their counterparts in all revolutionary epochs-times when funaticism and common sense meet face to face and contend for empire. All these and a thousand other considerations make up the interest of a scene unprecedented in the annals

of this country. But the chief point in this impeachment scene is that it will be nothing but a speciacle, differing only in kind from that of a new opera or drama. Should a stranger from beyond the sea press through the throng that will crowd the avenues to the Capitol next month and witness the President's trial, he will be struck by nothing so much as the ease and quietness with which the affair will be managed. The audience, embracing representatives of every profession, art and science, the very flower of our population in wealth, intellect and refinement, will assemble to hear the intellectual contest of finished orators, as did the dames and Senators of ancient Greece to hear poets contend; nothing more. Whatever of national trouble may be in store for us, whatever revolutions we may have to face hereafter, the impeachment, trial and removal of President Johnson shall never be set down as a cause. but, on the contrary, will astound from its noiseless simplicity, because in accordance with law and the popular will,

A Blundering Financier Corrected. A shoddy evening contemporary pretends to

put us right in our views of the effects of a forced resumption of specie payments. We maintain that the only people to be benefited by resumption are the bondholders, and that their property would be enhanced in value over thirty per cent. This blundering financier argues that it would make no difference to the bondbolders, because they "have always received their interest and the principal of their bonds when due, in coin." Now, there is only a little more than half the national debtthat is, one thousand three hundred and thirtythree millions-which bears a coin interest The property of the rest, therefore, would be vastly increased. But the argument, if it is worthy to be called so, is not sound in respect to the holders of bonds bearing coin interest not being benefited. Why, the merest tyro in financial matters knows that the five-twentles which are now selling at a hundred and five to a bundred and six would be worth in effect at the present currency standard thirty per cent at ould arrive when its virtues and wanderful more. Property of every description, wages of

abor and everything else would fall; but the bondholder, whose bonds to-day would realize only a bundred thousand dollars in coin, would suddenly find himself worth over thirty the dollars more, because he would be able to realize that much additional in the market. One might suppose that this is so plain a matter, such a simple fact, that a schoolboy could understand it; but we question if our obtuse and shoddy contemporary can.

Our Relations With England. The speech from the throne in Great Britain

always and necessarily commands attention From the violently excited condition of the political world generally, and from the untiled condition of the United Kingdomitself, the Queen's speech has commanded this year more than usual attention and been read with more than ordinary interest. The American public oun scarcely fail to be gratified with the prominence which is given to the relations of Great Britain with this country; and we believe we but give expression to a feeling which s general when we say that the spirit in which the British government seems now disposed to deal with the Alabama claims will meet on this side with a hearty response. This ques-tion may now in fact be considered as virtually settled. There can be no serious ob jection to the appointment of an international jury; nor can there be much doubt as to how that jury will decide. Besides the compensation which cannot be withheld, the jury, it may be taken for granted, will agree upon certain general principles which will permanently secure the freedom of the seas.

The Derby Ministry are justly entitled to praise for the course they have pursued in this matter. Their conduct from first to last has stood out in striking contrast to that of the would-be liberal Ministry of Earl Russell. Earl Russell, in truth, belongs to a past age. His ideas do not harmonize with the swift marching events of the present times. The course of policy to be adopted in regard to this country, as well as other lines of policy indicated in the speech from the throne, encourage the belief that the British people may find in the much maligned tories more genuine benefactors than they could hope to find in their more pretentious rivals, the whice,

It is impossible, however, to dissociate th ensible and conciliatory course adopted by the British government in regard to the Alabama claims from those violent reform agitations which are convulsing the land from one end to the other. It is manifestly not convenient for Great Britain, with so much work on hand arising from the internal affairs of the country, to avolve herself in serious complications with foreign Powers. The intelligence which we print to-day relating to the behavior of the London populace on the occasion of the opening of Parliament shows that there is indeed great cause for alarm. Making even large allowance for the chilling effects of an unusually dismal day and for the cooling influence of a perfect deluge of rain, the entire absence of enthusiasm on the part of the peo le, who have ever been in the habit of gre ing the appearance of her Majesty with de monstrations of delight, must be otherwiseccounted for. It indicates a state of ohroniliscontent, which many have been slow to be lieve in. On this her first appearance of the kind, after a great sorrow and a somewhat protracted retirement, the Queen herself must have been impressed with the change. It is impossible, indeed, to exaggerate the excite ment which prevails. The old ties which bound the people to the throne and to the aristocracy are one by one giving way, and it is daily becoming more apparent that, peacefully or otherwise, changes are about to be inaugurated in England which will work a new era in her history. It is well, indeed, for England's haughty and exclusive oligarchy that hands of a men who is not bound up in the narrow prejudices of their order. Obstruction there is reason to believe, would have been persisted in but for him; and obstruction would have been their ruin. Disraell clearly perceives that the aristocracy of birth, even in England, must give place to the aristocracy of talent and of worth. Nay, more; he has the courage to prepare the way for the new and better order of things. Strange, indeed, it is that the proudest of England's nobility should follow the lead of a son of Israel. But so it is The aristocracy of birth is already yielding to the aristocracy of talent. A descendant of the tribe of Juda is one of England's ablest finunciors. A descendant of the tribe of Benjamir is her wealthiest citizen. Greater changes will follow. Meanwhile let us be thankful that the Alabama claims are at last about to be satis factorily settled.

In too Much of a Hurry.

Some of the republican papers begin to complain of Street Commissioner McLean, because he does not at once remove one of the Big Indians of Tammany, who holds the office of Deputy, out of way. We have no particular liking for the Big Indians generally nor for this one in particular; but we are not ignorant of the fact that they know how to run the machinery of a city department very well and make pretty efficient officers, apart from their jobbing propensities and political iniquities. We are very willing that the new Street Commissioner and the new Comptroller shall retain the old bands in office, always keeping a sharp eye upon them, until they have themselves become familiar with the working and the duties of their departments. When they have gathered all the information necessary from the old employes and deputies they are welcome to throw them aside, like neked oranges. But we are not so unreasons ble as to require the new heads of the departneuts, who are anxious to do their duty and to do it well, to cast off in a moment all those who are familiar with the business and to run their ships without rudder or compass.

The Radicals in a Flurry.

There appears from our Washington corre pondence to be considerable trouble and flurry in the radical camp on the subject of the imneachment of the President. Some desire his ppeachment and trial at once, so that the obstruction in the way of reconstruction and a final settlement of our national troubles may be removed as speedily as possible. Others are hesitating and doubting and are not willing to go on with the impeachment unless they can be sure of retaining their own man in the office until the next regular Presidential election. They are unwilling that General Grant should be made President and are afraid to

trust the election of Andy Johns for the unexpired team to the people. The radicals, in these bickerings and divisions, are only re-enacting history. It was the same with the Girondists and Jacobins in France, with the Independents and Presbyterians in England, and back in the Roman re-public from the days of the Gracchi down to Augustus. But this higgling and pettifogging will not do at this time. The radiculs cannot back out of the impeachment after the violent charges they have made, and the people will demand that the trial of the President shall be proceeded with at once and a decision arrived at without delay. If the verdict should be "guilty," as there appears no doubt it must be, they will elect a successor in accordance with the constitution, and that successor will in all probability be General Grant. No radical squabbling can prevent this result.

Letterice and Gift Enterpri

In the remarks which we made the other lay on this subject we took merely a cursory view of it, and that in the desire to favor much as possible the interests of our public charities. The observations of Judge Ingraham, in his charge to the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday last. have induced us to look more closely into the matter, and we are new satisfied that the opinions to which we gave expression are not consistent with a strict interpretation of the law Curiously enough we were ourselves the means of eliciting the decision in the case of he Art Union, on which Judge Ingraham's remarks are based, though having been in Europe at the time it was pronounced it did not occur to our recollection. We give in our issue of to-day the judgment itself, in order that all doubt on the subject may be set at rest. A brief statement of the proceedings anjecedent to it is, however, necessary, in order that our readers may have a clear understanding of the points raised.

In December, 1851, an article appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD declaring the charter of the Art Union unconstitutional, the pracfices of its managers immoral and their diversion of its funds from their professed objects to abolition purposes illegal. On this an indictment for libel was preferred against us in the Court of General Sessions, and on a motion made te quash it Recorder Tillon delivered an elaborate judgment, in which be set aside the indictment on the ground that the provision in the constitution of the association for the distribution of works of art by lottery was contrary to law, and that consequently the complainants had no legal standing. We then commenced a suit in the Superior Court against the managers of the association as shareholder in a ticket assigned to us for the purpose, praying that the managers might be enjoined from distributing the property by lettery, and that they should be compelled to divide it equally among the contributors. Judge Duer refused the permanent injunction asked, on the ground that if the distribution the pictures on the plan arranged was not a lottery (a point which had not been raised be-fore him and on which he was not called upon to prenounce an opinion) then the agreen between the association and the subscribers was lawful and valid and furnished them no ground of complaint. If, on the other hand, the annual distribution was a lottery, then the agreement was filegal and void; but this illegality, though it might enable the subscribers to reclaim the money they had paid, did not render them the owners as tenants in com of the works of art that the association might have purchased, nor authorize a court of justice to seize and confiscate the property tor their benefit. If it could be held to be a lettery, however, under the Revised Statutes, the property became vested in the State, to be by in distributed for the benefit of the poor. The matter then passed into the hands of the District Attorney, who commenced probehalf of the State for the possession of the prizes. A decision was given in his favor and the case was then carried up to the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Ruggles, in giving judgment, declared that it was the intention of the framers of the statute to prohibit every species of lottery (whatever its object) that was calculated to promote a taste for gambling. "The constitution," it says, "took away from the Legislature the power of determ whether this or any other lottery was of good or evil tendency, and certainly did not intend to confer that power on the judicial tribunals.

If it were to be admitted that the scheme is entirely harmless in its consequences it would form no ground for making it by judicial construction an exception to the general and absolute constitutional probibition." The court, therefore, affirmed the decision transferring the property to the State.

Nothing can be clearer or more absolute in its terms than this decision. It is surprising that those who have conscientious scruples against lotteries should not have availed themselves of it to defeat the schemes that have recently been before the public. Some of them, we are afraid, while professing charitable objects, have been get up principally in the interest of individuals. We have heard of enormous percentages being paid to agents, which swallowed up a large portion of the receipts. However this may be, the whole system must at once be put an end to. Now that the police are instructed as to the positiveness of the law on the subject it becomes their duty to arrest every one selling lottery tickets, whether it be for the benefit of individuals or of public institutions. We must have no evasistatute under the Jesultical plea that the end nstifies the means. Charity is said to cover a multitude of sine; but the axiom becomes dangerous when it is employed to defeat the objects of a legislation based on such sound moral principles.

CASHALTY IN BALTIMORE.

Two Men Crushed to Death and Several In-Jured by Failing Walls. Baltinors, Feb. 6, 13e7. This morning while some workmen were engaged to

the demolition of the building lately occupied by George C. Neal, for the purpose of opening Holiday street, the third floor, on which was piled an immense quantity of third floor, on which was piled an insteamed quantity of brick and rabbish, save way, causing a large portion of the walls to fall in. The creah created intones excite-ment in the neighborhood. Two met, named Patrick Jennings and Patrick Fay, were killed, and six others injured, three or four of them seriously. About they same time two years ago, in the work of extending Roliday street, north of Haltimore street, three more, were killed and seven wounded in a similar manner. The contractors, it is thought, are to blame

MYSTERIOUS CONVENTION OF REBEL GENERALS.